



FIFTY-SIXTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*BOARD OF MANAGERS*

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE,

WITH THE


ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER, THE  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERIN-  
TENDENT, ETC.

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PHILADELPHIA :  
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1884.



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# OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

## FOR 1884.

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*President*—JAMES J. BARCLAY.

*Vice Presidents*—{ FREDERIC COLLINS,  
GEORGE M. TROUTMAN.

*Treasurer*—HENRY PERKINS.

*Secretary*—ALFRED M. COLLINS.

### MANAGERS.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Chairman*.

FREDERIC COLLINS, *Asst. Chairman*.

ALFRED M. COLLINS, *Secretary*.

THOMAS A. ROBINSON, *Asst. Secretary*.

Casper Wister, M. D.,	Benjamin B. Comegys,	Joseph G. Rosengarten,
D. H. Agnew, M. D.,	Thomas A. Robinson,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Charles E. Haven,	William H. Vogdes,	John C. Kelly,
John L. Atlee, M. D., of	William C. Smyth,	Robert N. Wilson,
Lancaster,	William H. Larned,	N. Dubois Miller,
Samuel R. Shipley,	René Guillou,	George Watson,
Oliver Evans,	Benjamin R. Smith,	Thomas L. Gillespie,
George L. Buzby,	James Dougherty,	Theodore Starr,
James V. Watson,	Amos Bonsall,	Richard A. Lewis.

*Counselors*—Isaac Hazelhurst, George W. Biddle.

*Solicitor*—James J. Barclay.

*Assistant Solicitor*—N. Dubois Miller.

*Physician*—Dr. Francis M. Perkins, Dr. Jacob Roberts.

# Standing Committees

APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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## COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE AND ECONOMY.

James J. Barclay,	Oliver Evans,	Benjamin R. Smith,
Henry Perkins,	James V. Watson,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Charles E. Haven,	Alfred M. Collins,	Thomas A. Robinson,
Frederic Collins,	George M. Troutman,	George Watson,

## INDENTURING COMMITTEE.

Benjamin R. Smith,	William H. Vogdes,	John C. Kelly,
Charles E. Haven,	James Dougherty,	N. Dubois Miller,
James V. Watson,		William C. Smyth.

## COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

Frederic Collins,	Thomas A. Robinson,	Amos Bonsall,
Benjamin B. Comegys,	William H. Larned,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Alfred M. Collins,	René Guillou,	James V. Watson,
Henry Perkins,	Benjamin R. Smith,	Theodore Starr,
George M. Troutman,	Joseph G. Rosengarten,	Richard A. Lewis.
George L. Buzby,		

## COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT.

George Watson,	Samuel R. Shipley,	James Dougherty,
Oliver Evans,	Thomas A. Robinson,	Thomas L. Gillespie,
Charles E. Haven,		William H. Larned.

## COMMITTEE ON BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

James V. Watson,	Benjamin R. Smith,	William H. Vogdes,
James J. Barclay,		George Watson.

## COMMITTEE ON GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

George M. Troutman, Frederic Collins, Benjamin R. Smith, John C. Kelly.

## COMMITTEE ON CHAPELS.

Benjamin B. Comegys,	Frederic Collins,	William H. Larned,
Henry Perkins,	Samuel R. Shipley,	René Guillou,
Alfred M. Collins,	Thomas A. Robinson,	Robert N. Wilson.

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Henry Perkins,	George M. Troutman,	Frederic Collins,
	Benjamin B. Comegys.	

## PURCHASING AND AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Charles E. Haven,	Alfred M. Collins,	William H. Larned,
Henry Perkins,	Thomas A. Robinson,	Thomas L. Gillespie.

## VISITING COMMITTEE.

Thomas A. Robinson,	James Dougherty,	John C. Kelly,
George L. Buzby,	N. Dubois Miller,	Thomas L. Gillespie,
Frederic Collins,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,	George M. Troutman,
William H. Larned,	Amos Bonsall,	George Watson.

## LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. A. M. Collins,	Mrs. Adelaide Brooks,	Miss Annie M. Collins,
Mrs. Isaac Collins,	Mrs. James Neill,	Mrs. S. G. M. Maule,
Miss Abby Boyd,	Mrs. Charles F. Hulse,	Miss Laura Evans.
Miss Maria Comegys,		

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**HARVEY R. SUMMERS, Agent and Bookkeeper.**

OFFICE, 1116 GIRARD STREET,

Where application for Apprentices can be made.



# Officers and Employees of the House of Refuge.

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GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT—J. HOOD LAVERTY.

## WHITE DEPARTMENT.

### BOYS.

*Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of Schools*—W. F. Church, M. D.

*Visiting Agent*—John S. Boyd, M. D.

*Bookkeeper and Storekeeper*—Thomas P. Watson.

*Matron Boys' Department*—Lizzie Davison.

### TEACHERS OF BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Anna M. Drake,

Lizzie B. Stranahan,

S. L. Craven,

Martha E. Simler,

Emma G. Baldwin,

Kate McCormick,

Clara Braddock,

Anna M. Breadin.

### TEACHER OF MUSIC.

Lizzie B. Stranahan.

### PREFECTS.

Isaac W. Bond,

Robert W. Jebb,

James A. Briggs,

Francis P. Fitzgerald,

Frank M. LaFetra.

*Instructor of Band*—Francis P. Fitzgerald.

### GIRLS.

*Matron*—Mary A. Campbell.

*Assistant Matron*—Emma L. Walker.

*Assistant to the Matron*—Anna U. Brower.

### TEACHERS OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Hannah Fox,

Anna W. Williams,

Helen W. Anstice.

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## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

*Assistant Superintendent*—Wm. F. Church, M. D.

### PREFECTS.

William H. Cook,

Charles A. Cabrera,

J. B. Whittington.

### TEACHERS OF BOYS SCHOOLS.

Mary J. McDuffee,

Sallie P. Beatty,

Belle Elder.

*Matron*—Mary A. Little.

*Assistant Matron*—E. V. Pettengell.

### TEACHER OF GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Mary Murta.





# ANNUAL REPORT.

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TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA: TO THE SELECT  
AND COMMON COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA:  
TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES  
OF THE STATE: AND TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE  
HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Board of Managers submit to the patrons of the  
charity a statement of its condition for the past year, and are  
gratified to announce that it continues to maintain its high  
character.

On the 1st of January, 1883, there were in the White Depart-  
ment, 335 boys and 105 girls; total 440.

Admitted during the year,	228	boys,	53	girls;	total	281.
Discharged	"	"	144	"	38	" " 182
Died	"	"	1	"	1	" " 2
Remaining Jan. 1st, 1884,	419	"	120	"	"	539

Average age of the boys,  $13\frac{2}{12}$  years; of the girls,  $13\frac{10}{12}$  years.  
" duration in the House, boys 23 months, girls 26 months.

In the Colored Department:

Remaining on the 1st of January, 1883, 132 boys, 43 girls; total.  
175.

Admitted during the year,	69	boys,	28	girls;	total,	97
Discharged	"	"	58	"	21	" " 79
Died	"	"	2	"	1	" " 3
Remaining Jan. 1st, 1884,	141	"	49	"	"	190

Average age of the boys,  $12\frac{1}{4}$  years; of the girls, 13 years.  
" time in the House, boys 36 months; girls 22 months.

The sanitary condition of the school is evidenced by the  
Report of the medical attendants which accompanies this.

The late legislation in regard to the conduct of Reformato-  
ries greatly embarrassed the Board. They are forbidden to  
make contracts for the employment of the pupils, and are  
required to enter into contracts for the supplies of the estab-

lishment. In both these respects great inconvenience and probable loss will result. The children have never been overworked. Their tasks are always appropriate to their age and ability, and must be approved by the Superintendent, and the shops are daily visited by him or a prefect, who remains there during working hours. No punishment can be inflicted for any misconduct except by the Superintendent, and when inflicted, must be reported to the Managers. The tasks are so moderate that they can readily be performed within the time allotted, after which the children are allowed to read, or enjoy themselves in the playground under the eye of a prefect. The compensation for their labor has always been as high as could reasonably be obtained, and the contractors have not gained anything beyond a fair living. The Board are now required to carry on the workshops on account of the Institution. Additional cost must necessarily be incurred, especially as the Managers are without capital to purchase the necessary machinery, and must employ competent persons to superintend the business.

To purchase or rent the necessary machinery and procure capital they will be under the necessity of borrowing the means. They are also required to contract for the supplies, and they will be obliged to pay a higher cost than hitherto. Articles which are constantly varying in price, must under contract, be procured at a higher cost than hitherto, when every care was taken to obtain them on the most advantageous terms for cash. The Managers will exert their strenuous efforts to carry out the directions of the Legislature, and will look to that body to compensate the House of Refuge for any loss that the charity may sustain.

Desirous of extending the benefits of the school as widely as practicable, the Managers wished to obtain authority, while there was ample room, to admit children who might be sent by the State of Delaware. For this purpose application was made to the Legislature, and a bill granting the authority asked for, was promptly passed with great unanimity by the Senate, but was not acted upon by the House. That a measure



so benevolent and so advantageous, not only to our own State, but to a sister Commonwealth, should fail, is deeply to be regretted. No cost would have been incurred by Pennsylvania. It is earnestly hoped that the next Legislature will promptly confer on the Managers the authority they seek.

The schools are in a very satisfactory condition, and the teachers competent and assiduous in the discharge of their duties. It is a matter of surprise at the great neglect of parental duty that some of the children sent to the Refuge are found on their admission ignorant of the very elements of education. The attention of those intrusted with the power of sending children to the Refuge is called to the fact that it is intended for children, and not for those who have approached manhood. The latter can derive little benefit from the mild discipline appropriate for children, while they often exercise a malign influence on their young associates. Those much over sixteen years of age are undesirable inmates.

The Managers again invoke the attention of the Executive and Legislature to the establishment of an institution intermediate between the jail and the reformatory school, where persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty years might be sent, and where, under firm discipline, ample time, salutary instruction, and moral suasion, it is hoped that they, or at least many of them, would be reformed and become useful and reputable citizens. Many of them, neglected in their childhood and surrounded by evil examples, have fallen from the paths of rectitude. They are objects of compassion, and all judicious means should be resorted to, to rescue them from lives of sin and misery.

The same judicious care is exercised by the Managers to promote the happiness and health of their wards. They enjoy innocent and instructive amusement, and lectures are provided, with a well-selected library, furnished with comfortable clothing, a nutritious diet, and well aired sleeping rooms. When sick they are attended with skilful and experienced physicians, and a capable nurse. The care over the inmates extends beyond their sojourn in the House. When appren-



ticed or returned to friends they are regularly visited by an agent of peculiar fitness.

The success that has attended their labors encourages the Managers to persevere in their efforts to advance the benefits of this noble charity.

The Reports of the Superintendent and Visiting Agent, will be found in their proper places, and will be read with interest.

The accompanying account of the Treasurer exhibits the fiscal condition of the House.

Not only are a large majority of the inmates restored to society, and enjoy the respect of their fellow-citizens, but the Commonwealth is amply repaid for all the care and expense she has bestowed on her erring children. For, by reclaiming them, crime is diminished, pauperism lessened, and happiness more generally diffused. Is not an institution which confers such blessings on all, deserving the cordial support of the affluent and humane, and will they not contribute to its support.

With a view of giving it a more home feeling, a portion of the high wall on Parrish street has been removed, and a neat iron railing upon a stone base substituted, thus affording to the passers-by a view of the beautiful playground of the children, whose cheerful pastime must gratify the viewers.

To the Rev. Clergy and kind friends who officiate in the chapels, and to the teachers of the Sunday-schools, the Managers tender their acknowledgments. No sectarian instruction is allowed; the endeavor is to train up the scholars to fear God, and keep His Commandments.

Invoking the blessing of the Almighty on the House of Refuge, and those intrusted with its direction, the Managers surrender their trust to the contributors.

By order of the Board of Managers,

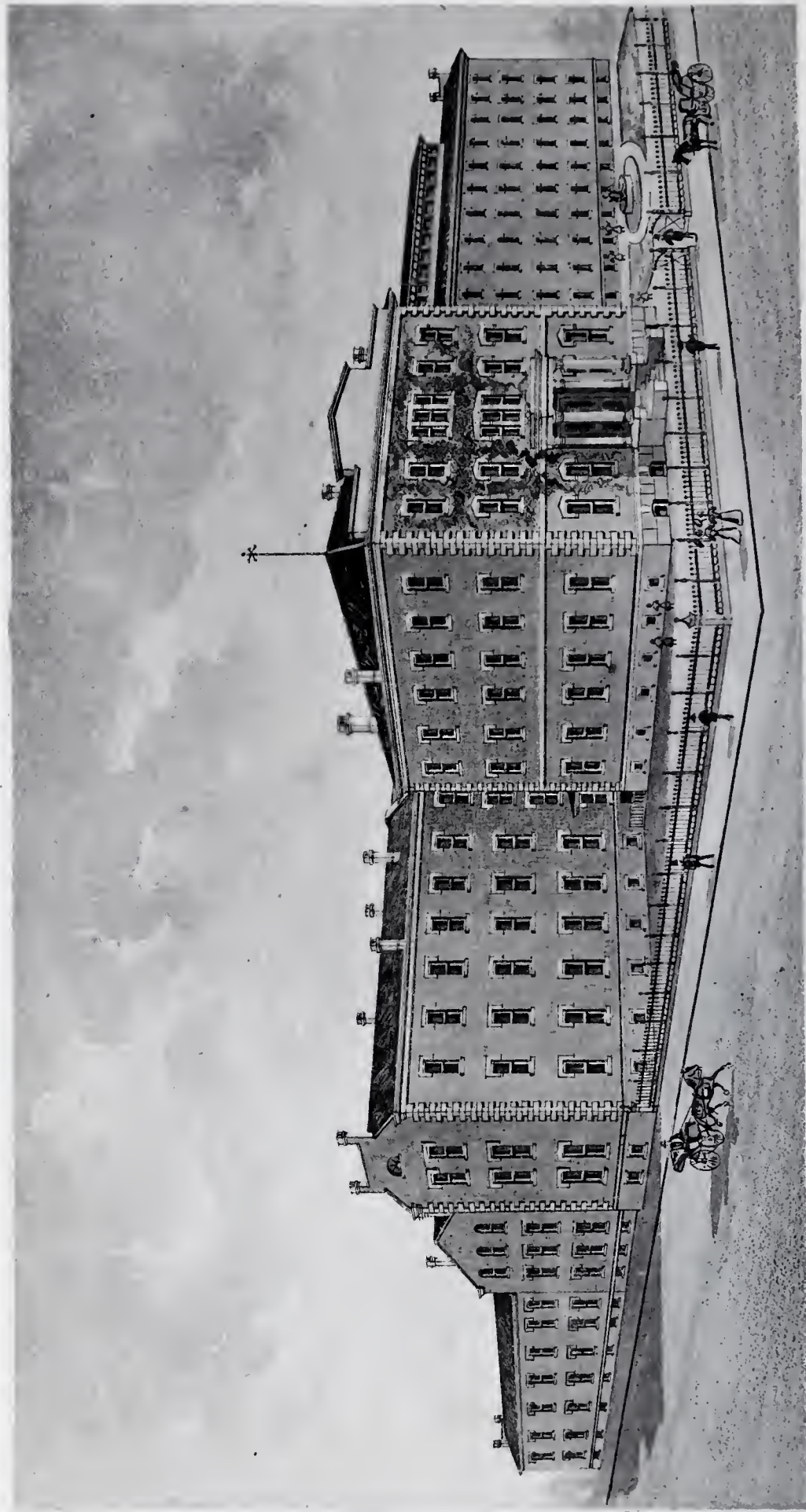
JAMES J. BARCLAY, *President.*

Attest :

ALFRED M. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January 3, 1884.*





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PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF REFUGE—DEPARTMENT FOR WHITE GIRLS.



## THE PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

TO JAMES J. BARCLAY, ESQ., *President,*

And the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge.

The Physicians to the Institution in presenting their annual report for 1883, report the number of deaths during the year as five.

In the Colored Department there have been three deaths, viz.: George W. Hurd, nine years of age, who died May 19, of congestion of lungs; Frank Durham, sixteen years of age, who died April 1st, of typhoid fever; and Susie Wilson, twelve years of age, who died September 16, of congestion of the lungs, consequent upon heart disease, at the Children's Hospital, where she had been sent some two years before her death for treatment of hip disease. She had heart disease before she went to the Children's Hospital for treatment.

In the White Department there have been two deaths, viz.: Thos. Gilboy, eighteen years of age, who died August 18, of consumption, some four months after he had been returned from indenture suffering with the disease; and Ready Wilson, eleven years of age, who died March 12, in the Girl's Department of typhoid pneumonia.

During the late winter and early spring months, there were a few cases of diphtheria and of scarlet fever, which recovered without any serious sequelæ. There were also about half a dozen cases of typhoid fever; one of them being the colored boy, Frank Durham, noted in the list of deaths. To this list of diseases may be added some twenty cases of measles, which will complete the summary of the serious diseases to which the Institution has been subjected during the year. There have been a number of cases of minor troubles, but none of serious import except those above noted.

In general the health of the house has been good, considering the constitutional predisposition to disease which many of the inmates inherit.

Very respectfully submitted by

FRANCIS M. PERKINS, M. D.,

JACOB ROBERTS, M. D.,

*Physicians to the House of Refuge.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January 7, 1884.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*The House of Refuge in account with HENRY PERKINS, Treasurer.*

1883.	DR.	
Dec. 31.	To Cash	Paid Temporary loans during 1883.....
		\$26,400 00
	"	Paid Interest on Temporary Loans during 1883.....
		70 85
	"	Paid interest on Mortgage on Buildings for White Girls.....
		425 00
	"	Paid Orders of Board of Managers for Maintenance and Repairs.....
		97,047 83
	"	Balance in Bank.....
		1,428 37
		<hr/>
		\$125,372 05

1883.	CR.	
Jan. 1.	By Cash	Balance in Bank.....
		\$103 21
Dec. 31.	"	Received by Temporary Loans during 1883.....
		14,400 00
	"	Warrants Received from State and City Treasuries under Appropriations for the Support and Maintenance of the Institution :
		From the State of Pennsylvania for 5 quarters, 1882 and 1883.....
		51,000 00
		From the City of Philadelphia for 4 quarters, 1883.....
		41,875 00
	"	Received from Labor of Children in the White Department.....
		12,979 52
	"	Received from Labor of Children in the Colored Department.....
		3,854 74
	"	Received for Heating Shops, Gas, and old Material sold, etc.....
		1,159 58
		<hr/>
		\$125,372 05

HENRY PERKINS, *Treasurer.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January 4, 1884.*

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account of the Treasurer, have compared the same with the vouchers, and found it correct.

G. M. TROUTMAN, }  
CHAS. E. HAVEN, } *Auditing Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE:

The Superintendent respectfully reports that the number admitted and discharged from January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884, was as follows:

Committed by	White Boys.	White Girls.	Col'd Boys.	Col'd Girls.	Total.
Magistrates of Philadelphia.....	139	34	40	26	239
The Courts " " .....	26	3	3	.....	32
" " Blair.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" " Lycoming.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
" " Pike.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
" " Dauphin.....	5	.....	4	.....	9
" " Lebanon.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
" " Susquehanna.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" " Berks.....	5	1	.....	.....	6
" " Delaware .....	4	.....	2	.....	6
" " Northampton...	3	.....	.....	.....	3
" " Bucks.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
" " Lancaster.....	4	2	.....	.....	6
" " Lackawanna.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" " Chester.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
" " Clinton.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
" " Bradford.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" " Montgomery.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
" " York.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
" " Centre.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" " Cumberland.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
" " Franklin.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Returned by parents.....	9	3	1	.....	13
" voluntarily.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
" from indenture.....	9	5	15	1	30
	228	53	69	28	378



## DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.	Total.
By indenture.....	36	18	25	12	91
Returned to friends... ..	93	16	23	6	138
By Examining Judges.....	8	3	1	.....	12
Returned to Court.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Sent to Hospital.....	1	.....	1	1	3
Discharged definitely .....	3	.....	7	2	12
By order of Court.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Died. ....	1	1	2	1	5
	144	39	60	22	265

## REMAINING IN THE HOUSE, JANUARY 1, 1884.

	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.	Total.
	419	119	141	49	728

THE NATIONALITY OF THE PARENTS OF THOSE  
ADMITTED WAS AS FOLLOWS:

	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.	Total.
American.....	75	14	69	28	186
English.....	8	3	.....	.....	11
Irish .....	83	20	.....	.....	108
German.....	52	16	.....	.....	68
Scotch.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
French.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Polish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	228	53	69	28	378

One hundred and twenty white boys and thirty white girls, and thirty colored boys and twenty-six colored girls, were committed on complaint of their parents or nearest relatives.

THOSE ADMITTED WERE BORN AS FOLLOWS:

	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.	Total.
Philadelphia.....	132	27	29	14	202
Pennsylvania.....	48	15	18	3	84
New Jersey.....	3	1	6	1	11
New York.....	5	1	2	.....	8
Delaware.....	2	.....	3	2	7
Maryland.....	3	.....	4	2	9
Washington, D. C.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Virginia.....	2	.....	2	.....	4
Kentucky.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tennessee.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Missouri.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wisconsin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Maine.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Illinois.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Indiana.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Georgia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
England.....	3	2	.....	.....	5
Scotland.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Ireland.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Germany.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Canada.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
France.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Poland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau, N. P.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown.....	.....	6	1	6	13
	228	53	69	28	378

THOSE INDENTURED WERE AS FOLLOWS:

	White Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Boys.	Colored Girls.	Total.
To farming.....	28	.....	15	.....	43
To salesman.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
To shoemaker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
To blacksmith.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
To carpet weaver.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
To merchants.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
To stoker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
To physicians.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
To housewifery.....	.....	18	.....	12	30
For a home.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
To undertaker.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
To barber.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
To jeweler.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	36	18	25	12	91

Of those admitted, 144 had both parents living at date of commitment; 102 had lost their fathers, 81 had lost their mothers, and 51 had lost both parents; total, 378.

The average age when admitted to the White Department was, boys  $13\frac{2}{12}$  years, girls  $13\frac{10}{12}$  years; to the Colored Department was, boys  $12\frac{1}{4}$  years, girls 13 years.

The average number of white children during the year was, boys 354, girls 111; colored children was, boys 133, girls 44.

The greatest number in the White Department was, boys 419, girls 122; in the Colored Department was, boys 142, girls 50.

The smallest number in the White Department was, boys 321, girls 101; in the Colored Department was, boys 123, girls 38.

The age of the oldest child in the White Department was 20 years, the youngest 4 years; of the oldest child in the Colored Department was  $17\frac{5}{12}$  years, the youngest 5 years.



## EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Salaries of officers.....	\$18,881 05
Salaries of teachers.....	5,819 00
Wages of labor and help.....	11,067 75
	<hr/> \$35,767 80

## PROVISIONS.

Beef.....	\$6,567 40
Mutton.....	601 89
Pork.....	294 50
Fish.....	185 45
Hams and dried beef.....	368 53
Flour.....	7,450 51
Corn meal.....	154 26
Rice, hominy and barley.....	141 82
Beans, onions and cabbage.....	1,229 25
Potatoes, turnips and beets.....	1,146 36
Milk and ice.....	1,650 63
Butter and eggs.....	1,128 13
Marketing.....	1,365 64
Cheese.....	40 70
Coffee.....	1,058 74
Tea.....	128 72
Sugar.....	1,299 44
Molasses.....	1,106 30
Pepper and spices.....	39 47
Hops, malt and rye.....	167 85
Vinegar.....	13 75
Lard.....	239 89
Salt.....	42 75
Currants and dried fruit.....	284 18
Soap, soda and starch.....	814 30
Sundry groceries.....	587 40
	<hr/> 28,107 86

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Amount carried forward..... \$63,875 66

Amount brought forward..... \$63,875 66

## CLOTHING.

Material for children's clothes.....	\$6,622 23	
Combs, thread, buttons, etc.....	701 73	
Furniture, bedding, etc.....	2,491 02	
	<hr/>	9,814 98
Repairs and improvements.....		3,757 58

## FUEL AND HEATING.

Coal and pine wood.....	6,163 25
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## LIGHTS.

Gas, oil and candles.....	2,404 51
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## OTHER EXPENSES.

Books and stationery.....	\$808 50	
Car fare and postage.....	128 93	
Medicine and dentistry.....	610 96	
Funerals.....	216 25	
Bringing children.....	323 05	
Sending away children.....	4 72	
Gardens and grounds.....	295 10	
Water rent.....	287 35	
Brooms, brushes and wooden ware...	313 53	
Insurance.....	85 00	
Shoe shop.....	1,952 32	
Drugs, paints and glass.....	477 10	
China, glass and crockery.....	195 72	
Harness, horse-shoeing and repairs...	107 17	
Repairing carriages.....	296 20	
	<hr/>	6,101 90

Amount carried forward..... \$92,117 88

Amount brought forward.....	\$92,117 88
Horse-keeping and feed.....	\$374 18
Cartage and expressage.....	4 18
Tin ware.....	270 48
Visiting children, indentured.....	380 57
Hauling dirt and ashes.....	44 50
Sundries.....	141 50
	<hr/> 1,215 41
GENERAL EXPENSES, INCLUDING INTEREST ON MORTGAGE, RENT OF OFFICE, SALARIES OF SOLICITOR, TREASURER, AGENT, ETC.....	
	4,140 04
	<hr/> \$97,473 33

Of the amount expended for repairs and improvements, about \$2,000 were for improvements of a permanent character.

The cost per capita, less the earnings of the children, was :

For the year 1881.....	\$168 82
For the year 1882.....	142 02
For the year 1883.....	124 00

The following amounts have been received from the labor of the children during the year :

#### WHITE DEPARTMENT.

Amount received from caning shop, for labor of boys.....	\$1,390 41
Amount received from brush shop, No. 1, for labor of boys.....	5,236 18
Amount received from brush shop, No. 2, for labor of boys.....	3,907 51
Amount received from mat shop, for labor of boys.....	267 92
Amount received from hosiery shop, for labor of boys.....	4 05
Amount received from hosiery shop, for labor of <i>girls</i> .....	2,193 13
	<hr/> \$12,999 20



## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Amount received from wicker shop; for labor of boys.....	\$1,452 46	
Amount received from brush shop, No. 1, for labor of boys.....	2,163 92	
Amount received from brush shop, No. 2, for labor of boys.....	140 29	
Amount received from wire shop, for labor of boys.....	98 07	
	<hr/>	\$3,854 74

The following amounts have been received:

For heating rooms in shops.....	\$511 77	
For gas supplied to shops.....	109 25	
From sale of rags, slops, barrels, etc.	392 81	
	<hr/>	\$1,013 83

## REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE TAILOR SHOP FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Citizen's coats made.....	125
"    vests    "    .....	153
"    pants    "    .....	115
Winter uniform jackets made.....	686
"    "    pants    "    .....	699
Summer    "    jackets    "    .....	638
"    "    pants    "    .....	780
Uniform jackets repaired.....	1,172
"    pants    "    .....	2,164
Shop aprons made.....	494
Suspenders (pairs).....	573
Goods sponged (yards).....	3,210
Boys' bed ticks.....	92
"    pillow    "    .....	78
"    table cloths hemmed.....	69
"    towels hemmed.....	48
Officers' bolsters made over.....	10
Infirmiry mattresses "    .....	12

## REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE SHOE SHOP FOR 1883.

<i>Shoe Shop.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
To material on hand Jan. 1, 1883.....	\$723 64
"    Material purchased during year.....	1,952 32
"    Labor during year.....	1,126 76
	————— \$3,802 72
	<i>Cr.</i>
By 321 pairs mens' shoes, @ \$1.50...	\$481 50
"    336    "    boys'    "    @ 1.20...	403 20
"    264    "    girls'    "    @ 1.20...	316 80
"    4,404    "    shoes repaired, @ .45...	1,981 80
"    Material on hand January 1, 1884..	619 42
	————— \$3,802 72

## WHITE DEPARTMENT.

## WORK DONE BY THE GIRLS.

Dresses made.....	340
Aprons “ .....	355
Chemises “ .....	346
Drawers .....	269
Waists .....	180
Skirts .....	173
Collars .....	605
Shirts .....	1,875
Towels.....	310
Table cloths.....	39
“ covers .....	60
Napkins .....	36
Sheets .....	515
Pillow cases.....	322
“ shams .....	30
“ ticks .....	20
Bed ticks.....	43
Shoes fitted (pairs).....	315
Garments repaired.....	13,606
“ ironed.....	111,401
“ washed .....	124,762

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

## WORK DONE BY THE GIRLS.

Boys' shirts made.....	187
“ shop aprons.....	129
“ roller towels.....	50
Girls' school and working dresses .....	110
“ “ aprons .....	64
“ chapel “ .....	51
“ working “ .....	20
“ striped cotton skirts.....	50
“ flannel “ .....	45



Children's sheets.....	100
"    pillow slips.....	165
"    towels .....	39
Officers'    "    .....	52
"    napkins.....	30
"    bolster cases.....	18
"    pillow cases.....	12
Blankets, hemmed.....	200
Pillow-ticks .....	36
Bed    "    .....	25
Carpet-rags sewed, (lbs.).....	310
Stockings, hemmed, (doz. pairs.)	20
Window curtains, hemmed.....	12
Table cloths,    "    .....	6
Girls' night dresses.....	3
"    flannel under garments.....	45
Repairing for boys (pieces).....	15,303
"    girls (pieces).....	16,385

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

### LAUNDRY WORK.

Officers' clothes washed (pieces).....	8,723
Children's towels    "    "    .....	16,704
"    blankets    "    "    .....	772
Boys' clothes    "    "    .....	46,436
Girls'    "    "    "    .....	56,650
Sheets and pillow-slips washed (pieces).....	21,415

## REPORT OF THE LABOR OF BOYS AND GIRLS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

### WHITE DEPARTMENT.

At this date there are in the Boys' Department, in full operation, the following named shops, employing as follows :

Brush shop, No. 1.....	109
"    "    "    2.....	84
Caning shop.....	48

Tailor shop.....	26
Mat shop.....	16
Shoe shop.....	6
Carpenter shop.....	1
Bakery .....	7
Engineer's department.....	3
Kitchen and halls.....	22
Lodge, office and store-room.....	3
Cleaning yards.....	6
Unemployed—Attending extra school.....	88
	<hr/>
	419

## GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Hosiery shop.....	74
Sewing .....	17
Housewifery .....	28
	<hr/>
	119

REPORT OF THE LABOR OF BOYS AND GIRLS  
FOR THE YEAR 1883.

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

At this date there are in the Boys' Department, in full operation, the following shops, employing every boy able to work :

Brush shop.....	44
Wicker shop.....	33
House and dormitory.....	10
Wire shop.....	10
Yard .....	1
Varnishing shop.....	5
Unemployed (attending morning school).....	38
	<hr/>
	141

## GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Housework.....	20
Sewing.....	26
Unemployed.....	3
	<hr/>
	49

Another year has rolled around and in its course we are thankful to say it has brought the usual health and prosperity to our Institution.

Nothing unusual has occurred to interrupt the regular routine of work and study; and our endeavors to improve the physical moral and mental condition of the unfortunate class committed to our care, have been rewarded by many unmistakable evidences of a salutary change going on in their hearts and lives; a change so gradual that it can only be marked by contrasting the condition of our pupils with what it was six months or a year before.

It is our desire to bring all the knowledge and experience we possess to bear upon the important problem of the reformation of the degraded youth, who, from one cause or another find their way into this Institution; to gain an insight into their characters and dispositions, and to bring those influences to bear upon them most likely to produce the results so desirable in them. Our efforts in this respect are ably seconded by the excellent corps of officers and teachers assisting us, whose assiduous labors prompted by a hearty desire, to plant good seed in the barren waste of neglected hearts must yield a harvest of good fruit in the future. We realize that the work is a noble one indeed. To turn wayward feet from the paths of vice into the paths of virtue, is well worthy of all the wisdom and energy we can bestow upon it.

We are working not for a year, or a term of years only; but for eternity. The results of our labors to mould into symmetry the distorted characters of those committed to our care will be seen and felt, when we, and those whom we seek to benefit have passed to judgment. Every conscientious effort to do good; to lift up from his degradation a fallen fellow being; to uproot the noxious weeds of vice: to develop and stimulate the growth of every germ of good in evil hearts, will surely not be lost, but will contribute to the glorious work of elevating fallen humanity from its helplessness and



wretchedness and placing it upon the firm foundation of morality and true religion.

The number of children and youth of both sexes in the "House of Refuge" at the present time is 728. In this large number we find every variety of character and disposition, and many grades of vice. Among them are many who possess fair moral characters; who appear to appreciate the efforts made to instruct them, and are desirous of being lifted out of the degradation into which they have fallen. Many others are sadly different; their knowledge of vice in its varied forms, considering their years, is surprising, their nature appears to be perverted, and it must necessarily follow that years of patient instruction, unremitting care and attention, to correct their bad habits, and implant in them the desire to improve and become worthy members of the community is required. Some of those committed owe their sad condition to the neglect of weak and ignorant parents, from whom they inherit the legacy of diseased bodies and corrupt minds. Such unfortunates well deserve sympathy, and the most earnest efforts to benefit them.

Regular hours of labor, daily instruction in all that relates to a moral and religious life, kindness and sympathy united to a judicious enforcement of rules, necessary for their government, and as much innocent pleasure as can possibly be allowed them; these salutary influences we know will produce a beneficial change in the most careless and obdurate, and yield the good fruit which will be an ample reward for our labors. Some come to us who have long been apt scholars in the school of iniquity, and have for years disregarded the threats of weak and often depraved parents, who have found the street corners, saloons, and slums of vice, more congenial than their squalid, comfortless homes, and who but for the barrier interposed by our Institution, would have gone on in their headlong career of vice, grown up to be hardened criminals, and probably be shut up within the penitentiary.

Others who enter the Refuge owe their unfortunate condition to the lack of restraint and proper training by their

parents. Possessed of good natural traits of character, which if properly developed and encouraged would have rendered them a credit to the community, they have become morally ruined though culpable neglect on the part of those who should have guided their youthful steps aright. Some parents lay down strict rules for the government of their children, and strive to enforce them by threats and excessive corporeal punishment; but example being ever greater than precept, their children cannot be expected to become virtuous and noble minded when they are fully conscious that their parents, constantly practice the very vices they warn them to shun. Intemperance, as usual, is the principal cause of the delinquency and degradation of some who come to us. Parents addicted to drink, neglect and abuse their offspring; and oftentimes the street is the only refuge from their harshness. What can be expected of such unfortunates, weighed down by the incubus of inherited faults and sins; but that they will follow their natural inclination, engendered in them by their depraved parents, and sink lower and lower in the mire of sin; the condition of such would be almost hopeless, were it not for the elevating influence of Refuges like our own.

As we have remarked in former reports, it would be well for the community if a knowledge of the true character and purpose of this Institution were disseminated abroad; it would prove a blessing to parents and to children. The idea largely prevails that it is a gloomy prison, where youthful offenders are subjected to a rigid discipline, and severe restrictions, and where but little that can cheer or enliven is allowed. This is a mistake. It is only necessary to remark that in the treatment of those committed to our care, we exercise all the wisdom which comes from experience, and all the patience and kindness it is possible to show. Let it only be understood that the House of Refuge is as its name signifies, and as its benevolent founders intended it should be, a refuge from the wickedness and continual temptation in the world without; a refuge from the debasing influences of wretched homes, and the contaminating effects of street life, a place where the



hope of a better life is instilled into heavy hearts, and where every desire for good is fostered and encouraged ; and society will derive benefit from the knowledge.

There are many children of good families with worthy, but indulgent parents, who would be saved from a life of shame, if the influences of our Institution were brought to bear upon them in early life. Parents are often at a loss what to do with unruly children, whom neither by words of kindness, nor threats of punishment they can control, and with sad hearts, they see them descend lower and lower in the scale of vice. If such understood the true character of the Institution they would be only too glad to place their unmanageable children where their evil propensities would be curbed, and their rebellious spirit subdued, and where they might acquire a knowledge of some trade which would be of solid advantage to them in after life.

The so called disgrace attached to a residence in the Refuge has prevented many parents, even in humble circumstances, from availing themselves of its advantages on behalf of children who are beyond their control ; so through a false idea, they allow them to drift on, on the tide of wickedness, until the greater disgrace of having committed some crime, which shuts them up within a prison comes upon them. We may here cite a case in point. A poor washerwoman, who was obliged to go out to her daily toil, and leave several sons of tender age, at home to do as they please in her absence ; was advised, when it was found that they spent their time in the street, and were becoming proficient in evil, to place them in the House of Refuge.

She declined on account of the supposed disgrace attached to such a proceeding, and allowed them to go on in their downward course, until each of them committed crimes which made them amenable to the law. Which was the greater disgrace—the House of Refuge with its needful discipline, or the prison with its bars and bolts, betokening the heinous crimes committed by its wretched inmates ? I confess that it is by no means an easy task to deal with some who



enter our Institution; though comparatively young in years they are hardened in sin, and for a time exhibit a supreme contempt for every thing relating to a better existence. They have been so long accustomed to an idle life, with its concomitants of sin in varied forms that it has become as a second nature to them. With minds polluted, hearts wedded to evil, and wills perversely set against good, it is indeed a difficult, and an unpromising task to lead them into paths of virtue, and instil into their minds the desire to become respectable and respected, and did not past experience teach us, that even with the most obdurate the daily lessons taught them; the regular routine of labor and study; the efforts made to afford them pleasure, have a beneficial effect, we should almost be tempted to give up our work in despair. Such characters require the exercise of time and patience.

The work as it relates to the reformation of girls is of great importance. Many of the girls admitted to the Institution, are saved from lives of sin and shame. It is far more dangerous for a girl to get beyond the control of her parents, and to expose herself to temptation than for a boy. A single false step may bring upon her lasting disgrace, and plunge her into irretrievable ruin. So many traps are laid for the unwary and thoughtless of womankind, especially where no proper parental control is exercised, that it is a difficult task for them to preserve themselves from contamination, and grow up to prove blessings to society, instead of curses. The pernicious influence of a lewd woman cannot be measured for evil; the blessed influence of a virtuous woman is unlimited for good. It should be a matter for warm congratulation by all who have the welfare of the unfortunates at heart, that so many girls who are destitute of every influence for good, and who would soon become a prey to the Vultures of society, find a home here from the seductive temptations which meet them at every step in the world without. Many who have entered the Refuge hardened and vicious, have become tractable and virtuous, and manifested an earnest desire to become respectable women. The influence of such reformed

girls will far outweigh every consideration of time and trouble in their behalf. A virtuous woman stamps the impress of her own nature upon her children, and they in turn bless society, and so through succeeding generations, the salutary effect of one reformed life goes on. One of the principal benefits conferred upon those admitted to our Institution, should be the acquisition of some useful trade or art, whereby they may be enabled to earn a respectable living, when they leave us to mix with the world and are thrown on their own resources. The daily lesson they learn while here is, that idleness is a curse, and industry and patient application to duty, a blessing for the present and future. If their stay in the House was only prolonged the lesson would be learned more thoroughly, and to whatever trade they might apply themselves it would be so well mastered, that it would prove a source of regular profit to them, when obliged to encounter the stern vicissitudes of life.

Their brief stay with us is altogether too limited to allow them to become sufficiently acquainted with the work we assign them, for it to be a permanent benefit to them ; when, but partially instructed in any branch they stand but little chance of procuring employment, and are tossed about on life's rough billows, until through discouragement they fall into sin.

By a recent enactment of the state legislature, we are required to make radical changes in the modes and conditions of employment in our Institution, and we trust it may be pleasant to all concerned, and result beneficially and profitably to the children.

In the indenturing of our boys, we strive to procure them situations suited to their various capacities. As things are at present, we have been obliged to bind many of them to farmers, and if a country life was found to be a congenial one, we should have but little difficulty in procuring situations in this direction for all who leave our Institution ; but we have discovered that the majority of youth prefer a city life, and soon weary of the monotonous and dull round of labor, unenlivened as it is by any stirring scenes or events, in



which boys of active vigorous minds delight. Quick witted, energetic boys whose very natures fit them to mingle in the bustle and jostle of city life, find the quiet, plodding life of the farmer so distasteful to them, that they soon give it up, and find their way to the city, and if we do not provide such boys with the means for procuring their own support, we throw upon the community a class which will be likely to prove detrimental to its interests.

If we had the power to choose for our boys *we* would prefer a country life for most of them; but as their inclination leads them in other directions, we find it to be our duty to prepare them for the vocations *they prefer*, and which after all may prove the best for them.

We are pleased to be able to state that the plan adopted of permitting all our boys and girls to sleep in practically open dormitories has worked well. The objections urged against it by friends of our Institution have been proved to be fallacious, and the boys and girls alike, appreciate the confidence placed in them, and the desire to accord them all the liberty that circumstances will permit.

Musical entertainments, lectures on interesting subjects, stereopticon views are all keenly enjoyed, and to our friends who so kindly volunteer to afford our charges innocent gratification, and needful diversion, we return our thanks, and trust in the future they may aid us to pour sunshine into our home. Occasional visits to the Park, which fortunately is situated in close proximity to our Institution, are always hailed with delight by our children. Games of baseball and foot-ball are indulged in with avidity by our boys, while enjoying such freedom, and these enjoyable occasions are varied by excursions to the Wissahickon, and visits to the Zoological Gardens. Their good behavior on such occasions, proves how highly they appreciate such treats for they fully understand that the participation in such enjoyable occasions depends upon the manner in which they conduct themselves.

I acknowledge with pleasure the earnest cooperation of offi-



cers and teachers, and cheerfully award the commendation due them for the fidelity and zeal they display in the performance of the duties assigned them, and the sympathy and kindness they manifest toward the children.

To the ladies and gentlemen who with so much self denial have come forward to carry on our Sunday School work, some of whom have labored zealously for many years we accord the full meed of praise and gratitude, and to the Managers of our Institution who ever manifest the deepest interest in the work and extend to us their earnest cooperation and counsel in every endeavor to enhance the usefulness of the Institution, and carry on the work more successfully, we return our cordial thanks.

I remain, very respectfully,

J. HOOD LAVERTY,

*Superintendent.*

*House of Refuge, January 1, 1884.*





PHILADELPHIA

PHOTO-COLLOTYPE

WELLS & HOPE CO.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF REFUGE—DEPARTMENT FOR COLORED CHILDREN.



## REPORT OF BOYS' SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1883.

## WHITE DEPARTMENT.

Number in school, January 1, 1883.....	335
Number admitted during the year.....	228
	<hr/>
	563

Number discharged during the year.....	144
Number in school December 31, 1883.....	419
Average daily attendance for the year.....	330
Average time in the House of those discharged, 23 months.	

ATTAINMENTS IN READING.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could read well.....	32	94
Could read fairly.....	51	26
Could read easy lessons.....	115	20
Knew alphabet only.....	13	4
Ignorant of alphabet.....	17	.....
	228	144

ATTAINMENTS IN WRITING.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could write well.....	17	95
Could write legibly.....	91	42
Could write name only.....	51	3
Could not write name.....	69	4
	228	144

ATTAINMENTS IN ARITHMETIC.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could cipher in general arithmetic.....	3	14
Could cipher in fractions.....	27	77
Could cipher in multiplication.....	79	40
Could cipher in addition.....	75	10
Ignorant of figures.....	44	3
	228	144

*The grading of those remaining in the Institution is as follows :*

TEACHERS.	Number of pupils.										
	Reading.	Spelling and definitions.	Writing on slates.	Writing in copy-books.	Mental arithmetic.	Written arithmetic.	Dictation.	Letter writing.	Geography.	History.	Map drawing.
1. Miss A. M. Drake.....	50	50	.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
2. Miss L. B. Stranahan.....	51	51	.....	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
3. Mrs. S. L. Craven .....	51	51	.....	51	51	51	51	51	51	.....	51
4. Mrs. E. G. Baldwin .....	52	52	.....	52	52	52	52	52	52	.....	52
5. Miss M. E. Simler.....	53	53	.....	53	53	53	53	53	53	.....	53
6. Miss Kate McCormick.....	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	.....	.....
7. Miss Anna Breadin .....	54	54	54	.....	54	54	54	54	54	.....	.....
8. Miss C. C. Braddock .....	54	54	54	.....	54	54	54	54	54	.....	54



## REPORT OF GIRLS' SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1883.

## WHITE DEPARTMENT.

Number of girls in school January 1, 1883.....	105
Number admitted during the year.....	53
Number discharged during the year.....	39
Number in school December 31, 1883 .....	119

ATTAINMENTS IN READING.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could read well.....	4	18
Could read fairly .....	16	13
Could read easy lessons.....	20	8
Knew alphabet only. ....	6	.....
Ignorant of alphabet.....	7	.....
	53	39

ATTAINMENTS IN WRITING.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could write well.....	2	24
Could write legibly.....	21	10
Could write name only.....	21	5
Could not write name.....	9	.....
	53	39

ATTAINMENTS IN ARITHMETIC.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could cipher in fractions .....	1	15
Could cipher in multiplication.....	15	15
Could cipher in addition.....	25	9
Ignorant of figures.....	12	.....
	53	39

## REPORT OF BOYS' SCHOOL FOR 1883.

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Number in school, January 1, 1883.....	132
Number admitted during the year .....	69
Number discharged during the year.....	60
Number in school, January 1, 1884 .....	141
Average daily attendance.....	128

ATTAINMENTS IN READING.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could read well.....	11	47
Could read easy lessons.....	24	11
Knew alphabet only.....	9	2
Ignorant of alphabet.....	25	.....
	69	60

ATTAINMENTS IN WRITING.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could write well.....	6	40
Could write legibly.....	24	18
Could write name.....	12	.....
Could not write name.....	27	2
	69	60

ATTAINMENTS IN ARITHMETIC.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could cipher in general arithmetic.....	.....	5
Could cipher in fractions.....	5	31
Could cipher in multiplication.....	18	19
Could cipher in addition.....	14	3
Ignorant of figures.....	32	2
	69	60

## REPORT OF GIRLS' SCHOOL FOR 1883.

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Number in school, January 1, 1883.....	43
Number admitted during the year .....	28
Number discharged during the year .....	22
Number in school, January 1, 1884.....	49
Average daily attendance.....	41

ATTAINMENTS IN READING.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could read well.....	6	14
Could read easy lessons.....	9	5
Knew alphabet only .....	6	3
Ignorant of alphabet.....	7	.....
	28	22

ATTAINMENTS IN WRITING.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could write well.....	4	13
Could write legibly.....	10	6
Could write name .....	4	3
Could not write name.....	10	.....
	28	22

ATTAINMENTS IN ARITHMETIC.	OF THOSE ADMITTED.	OF THOSE DISCHARG'D
Could cipher in general arithmetic.....	.....	2
Could cipher in fractions.....	1	2
Could cipher in multiplication.....	4	12
Could cipher in addition.....	8	3
Ignorant of figures.....	15	3
	28	22



The foregoing tables are prepared with care from the monthly school reports, and therefore give as correct an idea as it is, perhaps, possible to obtain in regard to the attainments of those admitted and discharged during the whole year. It occasionally happens that children are discharged from the House after having been in but a few weeks or days. Should they be illiterate on admission, and happen to be discharged a week after, they are of course set down on the report as ignorant, their stay not having been long enough to insure their advancement in school.

The Board of Managers, as a rule, however, object to discharge any who have not a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic.

There have been two changes in the schools during the year. Miss C. C. Braddock was appointed teacher of the Eighth Division, in place of Miss Fox, transferred to the Girls' School; a new division having been formed there, owing to the increased numbers, making three divisions in that department. Miss Kate McCormick was appointed teacher of the Sixth Division, in place of Miss Cox, resigned.

In the Colored Department, owing to the severe illness of Miss Mary McDuffee, Miss Marian P. White has been acting as substitute.

A morning school has lately been formed in the Colored Department, for those children who are unemployed, and Mrs. S. P. Beatty placed in charge of them.

A system of instruction, by means of object lesson cards, has been introduced into all the schools. These cards treat of subjects belonging to the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and are the means of interesting and instructing the pupils, in a simple and effective manner.

In connection with the educational department of the Institution, there has lately been formed a class for instruction in wood-carving and modeling in clay. Twenty pupils belong to this class; and, although started but a few weeks ago, they already give evidence of deep interest and application, which

promise encouraging results. The effect of such studies is to develop taste, and also to refine and elevate the mind.

The attention paid to the subject of letter-writing and composition deserves our notice, and it gives us pleasure to note great improvement in that important branch of instruction.

In the matter of literature our schools are well supplied. We have a well-filled library, which is patronized by the children to such an extent as to satisfy us that their interest in reading is greater than ever.

We are also liberally furnished with illustrated papers and periodicals, which are highly prized and enjoyed, and their weekly or monthly advent is hailed with much delight.

We still continue our system of rewards, and it is a satisfaction to note that it has not lost its effect in encouraging good behavior and attention to study.

Although our numbers are larger than for years, still our order and discipline are good; and, conscious of success in the past, and sustained by hope in the future, we feel we can go on, humbly trusting in Providence to bless our labors.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. CHURCH,

*Sup't of Schools.*



HOUSE OF REFUGE,  
*Philadelphia, January 1, 1884.*

BENJAMIN R. SMITH, ESQ.,

*Chairman of the Indenturing Committee.*

SIR:—I herewith respectfully present my Fifth Annual Report, in which I shall endeavor to furnish in as accurate and concise a manner as possible, an account of those children whose names have been stricken from the roll of the Institution, from October 1, 1878 to October 1, 1883, comprising a period of five consecutive years.

Since the majority of the indentured children reside in the rural districts, and since many others, not indentured, are also remote from Philadelphia, my duties have called me, during the year just passed, to numerous points within a circle touching Brooklyn and New York city, N. Y., on the east, thence to Scranton, Towanda, Williamsport, Altoona and Gettysburg, Pa., on the north and west, continuing to Elkton and Baltimore, Md., and Lewes, Del., on the south; and through Atlantic City, N. J., to the starting point.

In addition to visiting indentured and discharged children, I have made the various entries in the "Visiting Agent's Register" and "Journal," and have written 935 letters.

There are at present under indenture one hundred and fifty-five (155) children, viz.: White boys, 80; white girls, 18; colored boys, 40; colored girls, 17. The number now indentured being less than at this date one year ago is owing to the fact that the recent rule, requiring a longer term in the Institution, has diminished the list of those eligible for apprenticeship. Of the above I have visited, at least once during the year, all but twelve, they having been indentured during the past three or four months.

I have had occasion to return to the House four children, two white boys and two colored boys (the latter with one master), their condition and surroundings being such as to justify said removal.

One white boy, aged fourteen years, has died in Kent



county, Delaware, of an attack of acute rheumatism, occasioned by bathing in very cold water.

When we consider the distances at which the homes of numbers of the children are situated it is evident that some inquiries by mail are required in ascertaining their standing, and, since some of the parents or friends addressed have not responded; also, since others have been lost sight of by change of residence, or by the disappearance from home of the children themselves, the length of the list of those "unheard from" is readily explained.

Fifty-seven of those who have left the Institution have attained their majority, and, as a consequence, will not henceforth be visited by me in an official capacity.

During the year ending September, 30, 1879, 325 names were stricken from the roll; in 1880, 372 names; in 1881, 243 names; in 1882, 251 names, and in the year ending September 30, 1883, 217 names, making a total of 1,408.

The classification is as follows :

Report favorable.....	716
"    fair.....	117
"    unfavorable.....	152
"    indefinite or unheard from.....	84
Returned to Court or Committing Magistrate or discharged to homes of friends or elsewhere as unsuitable subjects, either by the Visiting Judges or the Board of Managers....	122
Returned to Institution from indenture, for being unsatisfactory as to deportment, to mental or physical capacity, or because the master failed to comply with terms of contract	39
Returned to Institution voluntarily.....	4
"            "    recommitted.....	48
Attained their majority.....	57
Deceased (including deaths in Institution).....	62
Feeble-minded.....	4
Inmates of Insane Asylum.....	3
Total.....	1,408

Since those represented by the first three numbers are all upon whom a report can with strict propriety be based, the percentage of those deserving commendation is as follows :

$716 + 117 = 833$ , which divided by the sum of the three numbers (716, 117, 152), 985, gives a quotient of slightly more than  $84\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the aggregate of five years' dismissals.

Below will be found some extracts from a few letters selected from many received annually by other officers and myself, from apprentices and other children or their friends, furnishing an opportunity of learning the thoughts and motives of our young people as they again mingle with the outside world, and also enabling us to ascertain the manner in which they regard the Institution, of which, for a longer or shorter period, they had been inhabitants.

HUNTERDON Co., N. J., *Dec. 22, 1883.*

DEAR MRS. CAMPBELL:—Mr. and Mrs. H. are kind, and all the rest are too. I like my home very much, and work is easy. I like New Jersey better than Philadelphia. Thank you very much for the Christmas cards you sent me. I will keep them always.

Truly, LOUISA.

MIDDLESEX Co., N. J., *April 12, 1883.*

DEAR SIR:—I hope you are well, and I am getting along very nicely and Henry too. He and I are trying to be a good 'boy and a good girl. Mr. and Mrs. S. like us very much. Please give my love to Miss Little, Mr. Laverty, and all the girls, and please tell them to be all good girls and do all what is right toward Miss Little, and please tell her to come out and see me some time.

Your friend, IDA. (colored.)

KENT Co., DEL., *Aug. 27, 1883.*

MR. J. S. BOYD.

DEAR SIR:—I am very well and I hope you are the same. I have been to the bay, called Woodland Beach, or Bombay Hook, and I have been crabbing and had a nice time. Give my best respects to all the boys, to the teachers and to all the officers.

From ISAAC. (colored.)

CHESTNUT HILL, PHILA., *Sept. 1, 1883.*

MR. BOYD:—I am trying to be a good boy and give no trouble to any one. I am learning to be a waiter. I have not given very much trouble since you have been out to see me. I send my love to Mr. Lavery and all the boys. I go to Sunday-school and church in the morning.

Your aff'te, JOHN HENRY. (colored.)

SALEM CO., N. J., *Aug. 16, 1883.*

DEAR SIR:—I am well and as happy as ever and I have had no confusion with any one yet. Watermelons are ripe and we pick many every day for our own use. John and I are expecting to go to Atlantic City. Write soon.

Your friend, PHILIP.

NEWCASTLE, CO., DEL., *Dec. 14, 1883.*

MR. J. S. BOYD.

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter some time ago and was glad to hear from you and from my brother and sister that they were both well. I am well at present and getting along nicely. Moses D. is well and getting along nicely also. We will start to school in a few days.

Yours truly, STEPHEN.

Feeling fully assured that there is still a brighter future for the Institution, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN S. BOYD,

*Visiting Agent.*



## DONATIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE. FOR 1883.

From Hon. James Neill, Member of the State Legislature of this District, Legislative Reports.

From Mr. George Watson, a number of volumes of the "Scientific American," for six years.

Dr. F. W. Lewis, three silver watches and two penknives, as school prizes; also, 4 vols. of "Band of Mercy Advocate"; also, 14 vols. for library; also, several copies of "St. Nicholas," and "Wide Awake," for the year.

Books from Geo. W. Childs, Esq., for the library.

Evans Dick, Esq., 14 vols. for boys' library.

Amos Bonsall, Esq., 6 vols. for boys' library.

T. S. Arthur, two copies "Arthur's Home Magazine."

Miss Anna B. Shaw, "Young Christian Soldier." 2 copies.

Mrs. Charles F. Deihm, "Second Century."

Steel engravings through J. G. Rosengarten, Esq.; also, number of picture books and cards.

Philadelphia Inquirer and Public Ledger, from Jas. J. Barclay, Esq.

Cards, from Thomas Latimer, Esq.

A one-pound box of confectionery, by the Eckstein Brush Company, to each boy in the brush shop, No. 2.

A one-pound box of confectionery, from Nelms Whiteman & Co., for each boy in brush shop, No. 1.

From Fairmount Steamboat Company, for reduced fare to Wissahickon.

A box of mixed candies for each boy in the caning shop, from Mr. Wm. King.

Whitney Brothers gave a box of confectionery to each boy in the wicker shop.

Tickets of admission for the children to the Zoological Garden.

To the Philadelphia and Germantown Passenger Railroad Company (Girard avenue branch), for reduced rate of fare.

Dr. Lewis, ice cream and strawberries, to pupils of the drawing class; also, 10 vols. for girls' library, and three valuable prizes for girls' school.

Mr. B. B. Comegys, oyster supper to girls.

Mr. Jas. V. Watson, strawberries, ice cream and cakes to girls.

Mr. F. Collins, lemonade and cakes to girls.

1,340 gallons of milk, for children, from Geo. T. Gravenstein, of 1908 Poplar street.

FORM OF COMMITMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.  
 WHERE A CHILD IS COMMITTED AT THE  
 INSTANCE OF THE PARENT, GUAR-  
 DIAN, OR NEXT FRIEND.

*County, ss.*

WHEREAS, complaint and due proof have been made to us,  
 President Judge of the Court  
 of Common Pleas; in and for the County aforesaid, and  
 an Associate Judge of the said Court,  
 by the *parent* [*guardian* or *next*  
*friend*, as the case may be], of  
 infant, aged that said infant is unman-  
 ageable, and beyond the control of the complainant, and that  
 the future welfare of the said infant requires that should  
 be placed under the care and guardianship of the Managers of  
 the House of Refuge: we, therefore, in pursuance of the Acts  
 of Assembly in such case made and provided, have carefully  
 examined the said complaint to us, in the presence of the com-  
 plainant and infant complained of; and we do adjudge the  
 said infant to be a proper subject for the care and guardian-  
 ship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge; and do  
 transmit, hereunto annexed, to the said Managers, the testimony  
 taken before us, on which our adjudication is founded, the said  
 testimony having been taken under *oath* [or *affirmation*] of  
 the witnesses, and in the presence of the party complained of.  
 And we do commit the said infant to the custody of the said  
 Managers.

FORM OF COMMITMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE,  
WHERE A CHILD IS COMMITTED AT THE IN-  
STANCE OF THE PROSECUTING OFFICER  
OF THE COUNTY.

*County, ss.*

WHEREAS, complaint and due proof have been made to us  
President Judge of the Court  
of Common Pleas, of the County aforesaid, and  
one of the Associate Judges of the said Court,  
by the prosecuting officer of the said  
County, that an infant, aged  
is *unmanageable* [or a *vagrant*, as the case may be], and has  
no parent or guardian capable and willing to restrain, manage,  
and take proper care of such infant, and that the future wel-  
fare of said infant requires that should be placed under  
the care and guardianship of the said Managers of the House  
of Refuge; we, therefore, in pursuance of the Acts of Assem-  
bly in such case made and provided, have carefully examined  
the said complaint to us, in the presence of the complainant  
and infant complained of; and we do adjudge the said infant  
to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of the  
said Managers of the House of Refuge; and do transmit,  
hereto annexed, to the said Managers, the testimony taken be-  
fore us on which our adjudication is founded, the said testi-  
mony having been taken under *oath* [or *affirmation*] of the  
witnesses, and in the presence of the party complained of.  
And we do commit the said infant to the custody of the said  
Managers.



*In the Court of Quarter Sessions for*

*County.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF  
PENNSYLVANIA

*vs.*

} Of Sessions, 18  
} Indictment.  
} Plea, Not Guilty.  
} Verdict, Guilty.

I DO CERTIFY that it is the judgment of the Court of  
Quarter Sessions County, that the  
above-named , aged years, who  
was duly convicted of on the day  
of Anno Domini one thousand eight  
hundred and is a suitable subject for  
“THE HOUSE of REFUGE,” and that he was duly committed  
by the said Court to the custody and guardianship of the Man-  
agers of the said House of Refuge.

Witness my hand and seal of the said Court at  
this day of Anno Domini one thousand  
eight hundred and

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FORM OF LEGACY OR DEVISE.

I do give, devise, and bequeath to the HOUSE OF REFUGE,  
their successors and assigns.

Fifty dollars a Life Subscription.

Two dollars an Annual Subscription.

Subscriptions and Donations will be received by any of the  
Managers, or by either of the Superintendents.